

in *Alepes cornuta*, Darwin, the orifice appears more sinuous than it really is, from the convexity of the part of the capitulum immediately beneath the orifice.

*Peduncle* almost as long as the capitulum, the one insensibly passing into the other; the peduncle, however, is much narrower than the capitulum, and is furnished with a swelling towards its upper end. Colour and red spots as in the capitulum.

*Size*.—The largest specimen, including the peduncle, was 13.5 mm. in length, and 5 mm. across the capitulum.

*Filamentary appendages*.—One on each side, not very short, tapering and pointed; seated on the posterior margin of the swelling beneath the basal articulation of the first cirrus (Pl. III. fig. 4).

*Mouth*.—*Labrum* (Pl. VII. fig. 10) not very prominent or bullate, crest with a row of blunt bead-like teeth, and externally to these there are no bristles. *Palpi* triangular, by no means so narrow as those of *Alepes cornuta*, thickly closed with doubly serrated bristles along their inner margins. *Mandibles* (Pl. III. fig. 2) with three teeth, the third has a toothed edge as in *Alepes minuta* and in *Conchoderma*; inferior angle rather stout and also furnished with teeth. Both sides covered with bristles, strongly projecting over the hinder margin of the inferior angle. *Maxillæ* (Pl. III. fig. 3).—Upper extremity with one very strong and two rather smaller spines. Beneath these there is a somewhat indistinct notch, in which four or five small spines are seated. Inferior part not very prominent, with numerous doubly arrayed spines, two of which are much stronger than the others. Steps not distinct. *Outer Maxillæ* (Pl. VII. fig. 11) with a semicircular outline; serrated bristles in front indistinctly divided into two groups.

*Cirri* not very long, slightly curled towards the extremity. Pedicels in proportion long, rami rather short. Segments short, inconsiderably produced towards the extremity. *First cirrus* (Pl. III. fig. 4) close to the second, top of its pedicel on a level with the top of the pedicel of the second cirrus. Rami not very short, more than three-quarters of the length of those of the second cirrus, unequal, the anterior ramus being a little longer than the posterior ramus; the posterior contains seven, the anterior eight not very distinct segments. Their form is nearly quadrangular and not protuberant. The anterior and longer ramus is a little thicker than the other. Spines very numerous on the outer surface, and placed on the margins of the segments only at the inner side. Those of the two last segments are a little shorter and more robust. *Second cirrus* with almost equal rami of fourteen short segments. Pedicel long as in the other cirri. Bristles forming rows at the outer margin of each segment, and forming tufts at the slightly protuberant anterior side of each segment. The *sixth cirrus* (Pl. III. fig. 5) has also fourteen segments in both rami; the rami are equal, and show the same arrangement of the bristles as the second cirrus. The bristles at the hinder side of each segment are longer than those placed at the front side.

*Caudal appendages* (Pl. III. fig. 5), very long and very slender; they reach as far